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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/665,132	09/16/2003	Kelly J. Reasoner	100201882-1	5397
22879 7590 05/05/2008 HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY P O BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY ROAD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION FORT COLLINS, CO 80527-2400				
EXAMINER BUTLER, MICHAEL E				
ART UNIT 3653		PAPER NUMBER		
NOTIFICATION DATE 05/05/2008		DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

JERRY.SHORMA@HP.COM
mkraft@hp.com
ipa.mail@hp.com

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/665,132

Applicant(s)

REASONER ET AL.

Examiner

MICHAEL E. BUTLER

Art Unit

3653

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 January 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 14-16 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/CIS) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 07022007
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant submitted an IDS having relevant art subsequent to Examiner sending the Final rejection. As such, a new action including consideration of such art is being generated.

Election/Restriction

2. Applicant's election of the Group I claims without traverse was previously acknowledged. The restriction requirement was previously made final.

3. Claims 14-16 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

- (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States
- (c) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

5. Claims 1, 7, 9, and 11, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Shiba 6674711 which discloses all the claimed elements including:

(Re: cl 1,7,) An inventory control device comprising: a latch positioned in relation to an access device of a data storage system so that opening the access device causes the latch to move from a first position to a second position(c6 L 1-32); a sensor to sense a latch state indicating the position of the latch (c9 L 7-34); and control logic communicatively coupled to the sensor, to cause the data storage system to inventory one or more storage locations associated with the access device if the sensor indicates the latch is in the second position and to cause the data storage system to not inventory the one or more storage locations if the sensor indicates the latch is in the first position (C13 L 7-19) actuator operatively associated with latch and control logic, actuator operable to change latch from first position to second position (c6 L 1-20; c10 L 15-18)

(Re: cl 9)(7) wherein obtaining the position of the latch comprises obtaining a latch state indicating the position of the latch by means of a sensor (c11 L 8-18);

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(Re: cl 11) An inventory control device comprising: latch means positioned in relation to an access device means of a data storage system means so that opening the access device causes the latch means to move from a first position to a second position; sensing means to sense a latch state indicating the position of the latch (c9 L 7-34) and logic means communicatively coupled to sensing means, to cause the data storage system means to inventory one or more storage locations associated with the access device means if the latch state indicates the latch means is in the second position (c13 L 7-19) and the access device is closed, and causing the data storage system inventory one or more storage areas and sensing if latch is in first position (c13 L 7-19); further comprising actuator means to move the latch means from the second position to the first position, the logic means to cause the actuator means to move the latch from the second position to the first position (c6 L 1-20; c10 L 15-18)

(Re: cl 13)(11) wherein the logic means is further to cause the data storage system means to not inventory the one or more storage location means if the latch state indicates the latch means is in the first position(c13 L 51-63).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claim(s) 1-3 and 7, 9-11 is/are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Goodman et al. 6782448 in view of Chaloner '174 (US 2002/0138174A1) wherein the former discloses:

(Re: cl 1,7,) An inventory control device comprising: a latch positioned in relation to an access device of a data storage system so that opening the access device causes the latch to move from a first position to a second position, a sensor to sense a latch state indicating the position of the latch (c12 L 33-35); and control logic communicatively coupled to the sensor, to cause the data storage system to inventory one or more storage locations associated with the access device if the sensor indicates the latch is in the second position and to cause the data storage system to not inventory the one or more storage locations if the sensor indicates the latch is in the first position (C4 L 4-28)

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(Re: cl 9)(7) wherein obtaining the position of the latch comprises obtaining a latch state indicating the position of the latch by means of a sensor (c12 L 33-35);

(Re: cl 11) An inventory control device comprising: latch means positioned in relation to an access device means of a data storage system means so that opening the access device causes the latch means to move from a first position to a second position; sensing means to sense a latch state indicating the position of the latch; and logic means communicatively coupled to sensing means, to cause the data storage system means to inventory one or more storage locations associated with the access device means if the latch state indicates the latch means is in the second position (C11 L 65-C12 L3) and the access device is closed, and causing the data storage system inventory one or more storage areas and sensing if latch is in first position c12 l 33-35; further comprising actuator means to move the latch means from the second position to the first position, the logic means to cause the actuator means to move the latch from the second position to the first position. (c12 L 30-35);

(Re: cl 13)(11) wherein the logic means is further to cause the data storage system means to not inventory the one or more storage location means if the latch state indicates the latch means is in the first position. (C4 L 4-28).

Chaloner '174 discloses any claimed element not explicitly taught by Goodman et al.

including:

actuator operatively associated with latch and control logic, actuator operable to change latch from first position to second position (¶ 64-65)

(Re: cl 2) wherein the access device comprises a data storage drawer (66 fig 1 22/24 fig3)

(Re: cl 3) (2) wherein the storage locations comprise data cartridge locations within the data storage drawer (66 fig 1 22/24 fig3)

(Re: cl 10)(7) wherein the access device comprises a data storage drawer (66 fig 1 22/24 fig3).

It would have been obvious for Goodman et al. to place data storage devices in a drawer and inventory as drawers provide a compact, safe out of the way place to keep data storage devices and inventorying at newly inserted sites gives a current inventory list as taught by Chaloner '174 and come up with the instant invention.

It would have been obvious for Goodman et al. control the movement of an actuator change the latch from a first position to a second position to limit access to media stored in the library to those instances when the controller has knowledge of any change and affirmatively control the access and to slot and detect the loading media of the as taught by Chaloner '174 and come up with the instant invention.

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8. Claim(s) 1, 5-7, 9, and 11 is/are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goodman et al. 6782448 in view of Reasoner et al. '215 (US 2004/0118215A1) wherein the former discloses:

(Re: cl 1,7) An inventory control device comprising: a latch positioned in relation to an access device of a data storage system so that opening the access device causes the latch to move from a first position to a second position, a sensor to sense a latch state indicating the position of the latch (c12 L 33-35);

and control logic communicatively coupled to the sensor, to cause the data storage system to inventory one or more storage locations associated with the access device if the sensor indicates the latch is in the second position and to cause the data storage system to not inventory the one or more storage locations if the sensor indicates the latch is in the first position (C4 L 4-28)

(Re: cl 9)(7) wherein obtaining the position of the latch comprises obtaining a latch state indicating the position of the latch by means of a sensor (c12 L 33-35);

(Re: cl 11) An inventory control device comprising: latch means positioned in relation to an access device means of a data storage system means so that opening the access device causes the latch means to move from a first position to a second position; sensing means to sense a latch state indicating the position of the latch; and logic means communicatively coupled to sensing means, to cause the data storage system means to inventory one or more storage locations associated with the access device means if the latch state indicates the latch means is in the second position (C11 L 65-C12 L3) and the access device is closed, and causing the data storage system inventory one or more storage areas and sensing if latch is in first position c12 l 33-35); further comprising actuator means to move the latch means from the second position to the first position, the logic means to cause the actuator means to move the latch from the second position to the first position. (c12 L 30-35);

(Re: cl 13)(11) wherein the logic means is further to cause the data storage system means to not inventory the one or more storage location means if the latch state indicates the latch means is in the first position. (C4 L 4-28).

Reasoner et al. '215 discloses any claimed element not explicitly taught by Goodman et al. including:

control logic communicatively coupled to the sensor, to cause the data storage system to inventory one or more storage locations associated with the access device if the sensor indicates the latch is in the second position and to cause the data storage system to not inventory the one or more storage locations if the sensor indicates the latch is in the first position
actuator operatively associated with latch and control logic, actuator operable to change latch from first position to second position (§ 8-9; ¶ 44-45)

(Re: cl 5) wherein the actuator comprises a solenoid (paragraph 12, 25)

(Re: cl 6) wherein the sensor comprises an optical interrupter (paragraph 5)

It would have been obvious for Goodman et al. control the movement of an actuator change the latch from a first position to a second position to limit access to media stored in the library to those instances when the controller has knowledge of any change and affirmatively control the access and to slot and detect the loading media of the as taught by Reasoner et al. '215 and come up with the instant invention. It would have been obvious for Goodman et al. to use a solenoid to close the latch as the solenoid provides linear displacement from an electrical signal consistent with the necessary activation motion of a latch as taught by Reasoner et al. '215 and come up with the instant invention. It would have been obvious for Goodman et al. to sense with an optical interrupter as an optical sensor provides electrical isolation prevent risk of data loss or memory damage and some measure of mechanical isolation as taught by Reasoner et al. '215 and come up with the instant invention.

9. Claim(s) 1-3 and 7, 9-11 is/are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shiba 6674711 in view of Chaloner '174 (US 2002/0138174A1) wherein the former discloses all the claimed element except those taught by the latter including:

(Re: cl 2) wherein the access device comprises a data storage drawer (66 fig 1 22/24 fig3)

(Re: cl 3) (2) wherein the storage locations comprise data cartridge locations within the data storage drawer (66 fig 1 22/24 fig3)

(Re: cl 10)(7) wherein the access device comprises a data storage drawer (66 fig 1 22/24 fig3).

It would have been obvious for Shiba to place data storage devices in a drawer and inventory as drawers provide a compact, safe out of the way place to keep data storage devices and inventorying at newly inserted sites gives a current inventory list as taught by Chaloner '174 and come up with the instant invention.

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10. Claim(s) 1, 5-7, 9, and 11 is/are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shiba 6674711 in view of Reasoner et al. '215 (US 2004/0118215A1) wherein the former discloses all the claimed element except those taught by the latter including:

(Re: cl 5) wherein the actuator comprises a solenoid (paragraph 12, 25)

(Re: cl 6) wherein the sensor comprises an optical interrupter (paragraph 5)

It would have been obvious for Shiba to use a solenoid to close the latch as the solenoid provides linear displacement from an electrical signal consistent with the necessary activation motion of a latch as taught by Reasoner et al. '215 and come up with the instant invention. It would have been obvious for Shiba to sense with an optical interrupter as an optical sensor provides electrical isolation prevent risk of data loss or memory damage and some measure of mechanical isolation as taught by Reasoner et al. '215 and come up with the instant invention.

11. Claim(s) 1, 7, 9, and 11 is/are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over in view of Goodman et al. 6782448 in view of Shiba 6674711 wherein the former discloses all the claimed elements previously discussed and Shiba discloses any elements not explicitly taught by Goodman et al. including:

actuator operatively associated with latch and control logic, actuator operable to change latch from first position to second position (c6 L 1-20; c10 L 15-18).

It would have been obvious for Goodman et al. control the movement of an actuator change the latch from a first position to a second position to limit access to media stored in the library to those instances when the controller has knowledge of any change and affirmatively control the access and to slot and detect the loading media of the as taught by Shiba and come up with the instant invention.

Double Patenting

12. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

13. Claims 1, 7, and 11 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of double patenting over claims 6,9,13 of U. S. Patent No. 6741907 to Chaloner '907 since the claims, if allowed, would improperly subject applicants to harassment from multiple assignees. It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to use upgrade a switch to a latch to retain powerfail data or to secure the data storage component when power is off and come up with the instant invention. 1,7,11 over claims 6, 8, and 13 1,8,12 of Chaloner '907.

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14. Claims 7,9-11 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of double patenting over claims 14, 5,8-9, 13-15 of U. S. Patent No. 6907314 to Reasoner et al. '314 since the claims, if allowed, would improperly subject applicants to harassment from multiple assignees. Open and closed positions obviate the broader first and second position, and it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to substitute the a sensor sensing the latch with a sensor circuit sensing data storage device position to determine which use upgrade a switch to a latch to retain powerfail data or to secure the data storage component when power is off and come up with the instant invention.

Response to Amendments/Arguments

15. The applicant's arguments have been fully considered but they are unpersuasive in overcoming the anticipatory and obviousness rejection.

Goodman et al. discloses a switch for latching the data, the door itself is the actuator.

Reasoner et al. '314 further discloses a solenoid actuator for positioning a plunger latching switch.

Conclusion

16. As the new grounds of rejection based on the newly disclosed art could have previously been made final, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

17. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

18. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Exmr. Michael E. Butler whose telephone number is (571) 272-6937.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Mackey, can be reached on (571) 272-6916. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/M. E. B./

/Patrick H. Mackey/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3653

Search Notes (continued)**Application/Control No.**

10/665,132

**Applicant(s)/Patent under
Reexamination**

REASONER ET AL.

Examiner

MICHAEL E. BUTLER

Art Unit

3653

SEARCHED

Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

INTERFERENCE SEARCHED

Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

**SEARCH NOTES
(INCLUDING SEARCH STRATEGY)**

	DATE	EXMR
Reviewed Trilateral counterpart applications	3/27/2008	MEB